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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Distress of the Tory party. ==== The resignation of Churchill. ____ Mr. Gladstone criticising fennyson. = Supporting the "plan of campaign." - Meeting of Parliament postponed until February. - Damage by the storm in England. == The cholera in South America. Boulanger consents to retrenchment. The situation in Bulgaria, === Changing the name of the Highland Light.

Domestic,-Two steamboats burned at Cairo, Ill. ____ The losses and insurance in the theatre fire in Philadelphia, === Trial of the Audover professors. ____ A bequest of \$400,000 to Harvard College. = Funeral of Senator Logan to be in the enate Chamber on Friday; his burnal-place not decided upon. = The Wabash case in St. Louis. = Death of ex-Congressman Kimmel, of Maryland. == End of the Reading strike. === Contest for the New-York Speakership. === Election fraud cases in Mis-ouri and Indiana.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Arrival of Mrs. Emmons, whose eccentricities attracted attention in London. = Death of William Stuart. = Work of the Board of Estimate. = "Fatty" Walsh visited the Tombs, === Mrs. Staunton got a divorce. The argoment in the McQuade case postponed, ___ A letter from Mr. Powdely against in Brooklyn. === A woman said she was chloroformed and drugged. = Gold value of the legal tender si ver dollar (41212 grains) -46d, per ounce-76.79 cents. Stocks dull and firm at advances in tigures, closing strong.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair and slightly colder. Temperature yesterday: Hig est. 253: lowest, 20 ; average, 22183.

The ecclesiastical trial of the Andover professors, which has finally begun in Boston, will attract the earnest attention of the religious and the irreligious. For a correct understanding of the proceedings it should be remembered that the truthfulness or falsity of the doctrine of future probation for the heathen is not on trial. The point to be determined is whether or not these professors, in upholding such a doctrine, have been guilty of a breach of faith; namely, the teaching of something which the founders of Andover Seminary did not wish to have taught. Viewed in this light, the trial is in no sense a religious persecution.

A reduction in the salaries of some of the officers and employes in the Educational Department of the city could properly be made, and the Board of Estimate probably did not go too far yesterday in that direction. Still, as suggested by Alderman Nooney, it will not look well to confine this pruning process to this one Department. Nor does it look well for the city to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars more on its Police Department than for the purpose of public education. The Board of Estimate was prempt in granting the request of the police justices for more funds, although it is undeniable that altogether too much money is now expended for clerical assistance in the police courts.

The tendency of insurance rates on Mississippi steamboats can hardly be downward at present. for the number of these vessels which have recently been burned up is not small. It is only a short time since several fine steamers at New-Orleans and Cincinnati were consumed, and now two more have been destroyed in the same way at Cairo. The plan on which these river transports are built, and the manner of stowing the cargo, increase the chances of conflagration; but a little extra watchfulness would probably discount them materially. Still if the owners and the underwriters can stand it, the public (if not on board) need have

Whatever else may be said of Mr. Powderly, the head of the Knig ts of Labor, it cannot be depled that his position in regard to Socialism and all that it implies is admirable. A letter of his, written before the May riots in Chicago, is now made public. In it he denounces all men who advocate redressing labor grievances by knife and builet. They are utterly detestable, he says, and must not be allowed to use the Knights' organization as a cover for their wicked plans. It is said that this language will widen the breach between the Knights and the trades unions represented in the Central Labor Union. If it does (other things being equal), so much the better for the Knights and so much the worse for the unions.

According to THE TRIBUNE'S special foreign dispatch this morning, there is a chance that Lord Randolph Churchill will compromise his quartel with the Tory Cabinet and take his place in the Government again. His resigation was the result of anger and intrigue. Mr. W. H. Smith, of the War Office, and Viscount Cross owed Churchill a grudge for forcing Cross and Northcote to take peerages when they did not want them; and when they found that their present positions sllowed them to revenge themselves by preventing a reduction of the naval and having to fight Russis at the same time must

military estimates they refused to yield, and Lord Randolph departed in wrath. As Lord Salisbury was not involved directly in the row it is believed that a compromise can be effected. It may cost Viscount Cross and the Minister of Foreign Aff drs their places; but the Tory predicament is so had that that sacrifice would be considered cheap by the party at large. Thus are illustrated once more the beauties of the much-lauded Cabinet system of government in

England. The refusal of the Custodian of the Post Office Building to pay to General Logan the honor of a lowered flag, which he promptly granted at the death of Hubert O. Thompson, is worse than a specimen of bad taste. It is an outrage on public sentiment. Thompson was a scheming, selfish politician of the lowest sort, who never did an act if he ever gave a thought for the welfare of the country. He had never held office under the United States Government, while General Logan had given a score of years of devoted service to his country in war and peace, and held at his death a conspicuous place in the councils of the Nation. But the small-minded politician who controls the Federal Building is so much more of a Democrat than an American that he granted to the member of the Democratic National Committee what he has refused to the illustrious soldier and statesman. If Secretary Manning felt compelled to make the United States support his brother-in-law, he should have placed him where he would have had less opportunity to display his vulgar partisanship.

LABOR MOVEMENTS IN 1886.

The year 1886 has been distinguished by remarkable uprisings of organized labor. It is now clear that the year will end without evidence that the organized workers have gained anything on the whole by these surprising efforts. They have startled the country by their demonstrations of political power. But the Democratic party retains control of the city government of New-York and of the House of Representatives, and is expected to elect Mr. Carlisle Speaker, so that a committee named by him will pass upon the claims of the Knights of Labor who contest the seats of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Lawler. The industrial movements of the year have been even more striking, but hardly more fruitful, according to present appearances. It has been a year of many and severe contests between workers and employers, and the numbers of the Knights have been greatly increased, and a federation of trades unions has also been formed. But the struggles have generally ended without material advantage for the workers; the dictatorial spirit shown in many strikes and boycotts has prevented, in no one can tell how many cases, voluntary concessions by employers, and it may fairly be questioned whether the working force has gained as much on the whole, in wages or in terms of employment, as it would have gained in a year of marked improvement in business without any organization whatever.

The organized workers, no doubt, will be advised by their leaders that the year has been one of great gains for them. Discreditable and crippling defeats, like that in the Missouri Pacific struggle, will be explained as due to mistakes. The fact that they have harmed the cause of all labor greatly will not be acknowledged. Yet it is the obvious truth that the great strikes of the year have nearly all failed in their essential objects, and the boycott. which was a weapon much feared when it was held in reserve for rare emergencies, has been used this year until it has become too dull for use. Out of the great number of minor strikes, many have succeeded wholly or in part, but many more have failed. The eight-hour rule has been seriously considered, but thus far not adopted for any large proportion of workers. If the gains resulting from many successful strikes are reckoned, the losses must not be forgotten, and the workers should also remember that improvement in business, such as has occurred this year, brings better wages to men ot organized, and has brought better wages this very year to many thousands without the intervention of any order or anion. It must therefore remain a serious question whether organization has gained for the men more than would have been gained without it, and meanwhile the cost has been great and is hourly increasing.

In the political field the net result so far is defeat of labor caudi lates in almost every important contest, although the laborers had a clear majority of votes in every case had they been united. The attention of the whole Nation has thus been called to the vital fact that the labor vote mainly prefers to adhere to the great parties, and is not united in its purposes. It has been unfortunate for the future of the labor movement in politics that it became identified here with Free Trade opinions, and the use of the labor organization for political ends has kindled much opposition among the members. Indeed, Mr. Powderly seems to have been not far wrong when he said, years ago, that if the workers attempted to form a political party of their own, they would thereby take an attitute of hostility to a large proportion of their own number, and so would impair their influence in all other directions.

THE FEARS OF EUROPE.

The new year coming brings dark fears instead of bright hopes to Europe. The great Powers, all armed to the teeth, glower upon one another at once anxiously and with menace. While every consideration of humanity and prudence warns governments against entrance to a quarrer; while the unexampled preparedness of each demonstrates the danger of conflict and its cost; while disordered finances, the impoverishing effect of lean years and feverish speculation, render extra expenditures difficult; equally powerful influences are making for war steadily, and the defences against it grow less stable continually. Russia and Austria on one side, Germany and France on the other, seem to be arifting, in spite of all preventive action, into more and more strained relations. Even if it is credible that the Czar really desires to keep the peace while Emperor William lives, there can be no certainty based on the assurance of a ruler whose passions have so often been his supreme guides, nor is there any guarantee for the continuance of the Kaiser's reign from week to week. The elements of strife, moreover, fairly swarm in every direction, so that the Powers are like a fleet picking its way through a roadstead sown with torpedoes, and unaided by chart or pilot.

No one of them can afford war, but that fact has never yet prevented it, and has sometimes hastened it. The internal condition of Russia could hardly be more hopeless, from the Government's point of view, than it is. A bankrupt nation is usually reckless, also, Austria-Hongary is being driven toward belligerence by her Magyar people and interests, and her ability to hold back is weakened by the obvious inability of Germany to withhold her alliance should the worst happen. France is in so nervous and excitable a state that though all her wisest counsellors strennously insist on the maintenance of peace, the prevailing distrust of German intentions is liable to cause a rupture at any moment. Germany on her side has ample reasons for shrinking from such a war as the next one with France must be, and the possibility, not to say the probability, of

weigh heavily on behalf of peace. But the size of the armaments gathered together by all the Powers is a powerful incentive to war.

When nations which already harbor strong antipathies and jealousies, fears and grudges, against one another, feel themselves to be in full fighting condition, and are at the same time stirred to irritability by mutual floutings and scoffings, not much is required to bring on that which each dreads yet desires. Conviction on the part of the Germans that France will never rest until she has had a chance for revenge, might easily prove the final persuasive to war. In the same way Russia and France, acting separately or together, might be impelled to take the plunge. Since too the beginnings of wars seldom occur according to calculable forms, everything may be apprehended and expected. Even the progress of democracy in Europe has not yet tended to array popular opinion against the greatest calamity civilization is liable to. National hatreds are still deep-rocted among the masses, and support self-seeking Ministries and narrow dynastic policies. There is no firm, broad-based influence anywhere to be counted upon as hostile to war. On the contrary, even the considerations of expediency, which in one aspect militate against strife, viewed from another point seem to tend toward it. The fear of conquest may impel men to fight not less than the belief in their own invincibility. The co :viction that the present situation is only provisional; that there must be a great readjustment involving the settlement of the Eastern question, the future of Russia in Europe, the relations between France and Germany, and the relations of England to Egypt and perhaps to India, is becoming general; and such a conviction is capable of realizing the fears out of which it grows. On the whole, the expression of a wish that Europe may have a happy new year seems rather meaningless at the end of 1886.

NO MORE EXPERTS NEEDED. The resolution adopted by the Aqueduct Commission authorizing the appointment of experts to examine and report upon the Quiker Bridge Dam ought to be reconsidered. The Commission will meet this afternoon, and the opportunity should be used to reopen the question. There is already more information before the Commissioners concerning the merits and demerits of the proposed dam than they can digest. It is information of a costly character, too. No less than \$20,000 his already been expended to give them the benefit of what experts think and know on this subject. In view of these circumstances, and of the presence in the Commission of Mr. Burnes and General Newton, a resolution to secure more expert

testimony seems of doubtful aincerity. The Aqueduct Commission should avoid incurring expense that is not clearly justifiable. If the members cannot depend upon the opinion of Mr. Church and his army of men, and of Mr. Barnes and General Newton, then there is something the matter with the Commission. It is true that before committing the city to such a stupendous work as the Quaker Bridge Dam, the Commissioners should feel sure that they are making no mistake. It is a work requiring many millions of dollars, and must not be undertaken without a full consideration of every matter of detail. But if the Commissioners are not now, with all the volume of information at their present command, capable of deciding, they never will be. Projects which are palpably designed to give them patronage, and which apparently are without merit, tend to discredit the Commission and to impair its usefulness.

PHENOMENAL FASTING.

Oars is the age of the person who seeks the bubble reputation on an exceedingly empty stomach. Tanner, Succi, Merlatti have in their turn contended for the championship of fasting, looking down upon their fellows who indulge in three meals a day with contempt eats countless consecutive quails. member of this extraordinary anti-daily-bread brotherhood is nos endeavoring to induce the city of London to become interested in him. It ought not to cost him much for board, for The London World reports that he tastes nothing but mineral water and a mysterious liquid invented long ago by his grandmother." Every boarding-house-keeper is aware that mineral water is not fattening. What can the mysterious liquid be that this faster's grandmother brewed? The doctors who are watching him do not know and outsiders are at a loss whether to guess clam juice or beef tea.

This gentleman and the others whose name we have mentioned have acquired more or less renewn, and, when they have charged an admission fee to their abstinence, more or less eash. Hence we do not believe they will take it unkindly if we refer them to a fact of which they possibly are ignorant, unless they take an interest in politics-that Washington is crowded just now with patriots of the Democratic persuasion, who, practically speaking, have had nothing to eat since James Buchanan was President. A fast of a quarter of a century makes the achievements of Tanner, Succi and the rest seem but as the small dust of the balance. Succi, if we mistake not, broke the record with 44 days; but what are 14 days to 25 years, each containing at least 365 days ? These Democratic fasters, unlike their London brother, have not thrown a sop to their hunger in the shape of mineral water or a liquid invented by their grandmother. Every time they have been invited up to the bar since 1860 they have mentioned "whiskey straight." Beyond a certain point fasting is regarded by

the medical faculty as unhealthy. Realizing this, President Cleveland is giving these Democratic fasters something to eat. It is impossible for him to have food for them all; out as Benton, of Missouri, will bear witness, he is doing the best he can. Some of the hungriest and most clamorous of the famished lot reside in Rochester. Their appetites have evidently acquired the strength of Samson, even as their importunity would put the daughter of the borse-leech to blush. Their cry of "post office," "post office," continually goes up like the sound of many waters, and according to The Union of that city, a hard-working, faithful, efficient, good-looking and truly good Republican postmaster is to be displaced in order to appease their nunger. That London faster ought to visit Rochester. His brethren there no doubt could give him valuable points in the ar t of staying the stomach on nothing.

THE LATEST PHASE OF A BEAUTIFUL LOVE. The vicissitudes attending the course of true love have long since passed into a proverb, but in all the history of baffled affection there is nothing more disheartening, nothing that appeals more eloquently to public sympathy. than the misfortunes which have betallen the all-patient, all-suffering loves of Jonathan Cleveland and David Hill. The story of their yearning for each other, of their desperate efforts to fall upon each other's bosom, of the grig and heartless ogres that have hindered their meetings, not once but a hundred times, of their glad hopes raised high only to be dashed to earth again, and of their constancy despite years of separation and discouragement. reads like a romance of the olden time. In these days of selfish ambition and fickleness, such a

remain enshrined in the hearts of all who treasure a chaste and exalted friendship. Among Mr. Cleveland's Christmas cards last

Tuesday was this:

By Heaven, I cannot flatter; I defy The tongue of soothers; but a braver place In my heart's love hath no man than yourself. Nay, task me to my word. Approve me. Was it possible to resist the tender emotions excited by such a missive? No, and to his

credit be it said, the President did not try. Although the gout in his foot scarcely permitted him to hold a pen, he sat down and implored the object of his highest passion to come to him at once. The letter is well worth a perusal. It was as follows:

David, my well-beloved: How my heart aches for you to-night! I would rather see you than write a pension veto. I never hear that sad refrain, "Where is my wandering boy to night i" that I don't think of you. The last time we were to have met, you missed the train because you had to sign a bill permitting the construction of a 500 bridge over Burntown Creek. Ah, well do I remember it! The time before that I was prevented coming to meet you by having to remove a Republican partisan at Becswax, Dakota. Now, why don't you drop everything and come to me ! Do, I beseech you. Your

P. S .- Please don't bring your boom with you. Our

house is rather small. The Governor lost no time in complying with this request. He packed his bag and took the train for New-York. But cruel fate once more intervened. He arrived in this city only to learn that upon receipt of the telegram appouncing his departure for Washington, the President's goat had become worse. With a heavy heart he resigned himself to the situation and went back to Albany. The nature must be cold indeed that can look upon these occurrences without acute sentiments of sympathy. It seems altogether unlikely that this world can ever properly reward such beautiful friendship. The consolation is that if it succeeds in rewarding either one of the loving pair, the other will be fully satisfied.

COUNTER AND CROSS-COUNTER. The iron-knuckled fraternity is showing a great deal of pernicious and offensive activity in and about this town at present, and "fighting to a finish" between young ruffians who have learned to use their fists with precision and alertness goes on almost every evening in some hall or "sporting resort" within a few miles of our City Hall. Though the Staten Island police the other night barred at one swoop no less than twenty-eight respected citizens who had gathered at a prize fight, the bullet-headed rivals of the ring do not seem at all discouraged or disheartened, and continue to thump each other merrily. While the autocrat of them all, John L. Sullivan, does not venture to invite collision with the police in this part of the country, the lesser bruisers seem to be busier about here this season than for many a year before.

When Warden Walsh gets fairly settled in his new jost at the Tombs, he may perhaps gratify his brazen-jawed friends by getting them together for knuckle-dusting and tournaments with thin gloves in the yard of the City Prison. Such lively jousts would of course enlist the enthusiastic presence and hearty approval of William R Grace, E. Ellery Anderson and Henry R. Beek man as well as of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and District-Attorney Martine Warden Walsh would act as referee, while Mr Anderson and Mr. Beekman might be glad to serve as seconds for Walsh's "pals." The District-Attorney could sponge off the heated combatants, while Mr Grace could hold the bottle and relieve their thirst between the rounds.

The lack of school accommodations in New-York and Brooklyn is notorious, but to resort to such a legal bludgeon as the mandamus to compel school principals to receive children not provided for is a novel and certainly a sufficiently drastle measure. Probably the courts will hold that it is an adequate answer that the school-houses are already filled to their utmost limit. At any rate, it is plain that the principals are not to blame No one will insist that they must hire at their own expense rooms in which to accommodate the overflow from the school buildings. The action which is contemplated in Brooklyn. however, will direct public attention to an all-important subject and shuddering at the performance of the man and doubtless will hasten the building of ad-

> Why do the Anarchists complain that they are severely dealt with? Can they not understand that they have made themselves enemies of the human race and must be treated accordingly Their hands are turned against all men, and they must expect all men's hands to be turned against

Verily this is a grave charge which "The Buffalo Courier" brings against the Republicans who are to sit in the next Legislature. "The Senatorial election will be treated as a mere party affair by the majority." That is the charge. Ah. how different the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen would con luct themselves if they were in the majority. They would scorn to treat the Senatorship as "a mere party affair." Of course The name of David B. Hill or William Dorsheime or of any other Democrat would be rigorously disregarded by the caucus and some well-known Republican, Hiscock or Morton or Miller, would be nominated and elected, so as to convince everybody that 'he matter in hand was not regarded by the Democracy "as a mere party affair Nevertheless, and painful to relate. the Democracy had an opportunity of electing a United States Senator, instead of choosing some capable and trustworthy Republican they treated the matter as a mere party affair and gave the office to Francis Kernan. P. S .- "Mere party affair" is good.

The people of Dakota are getting pretty well excited over the continued ill treatment of them by the Democratic House of Representatives. Of all the stupid and outrageous acts of this Democratic House its denial of statehood to Dakota is the worst. There is nothing equal to it in the past history of the country.

A Union veteran, a clerk in the Treasury, in a discussion in the Treasury Building on December 3, told an ex-Confederate, also a clerk, that he hoped never to see the day when the Union and Confederate causes would be placed on an equality. Most decidedly the incident is trivial and unworthy of notice-or it would be if the Union veteran had not been removed a tew hours later for "talking polities." The ex-Confederate retains his place. Doubtless this illustrates the meaning of the phrase "permetous activity,' as understood by the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Irving Hall is anxious to hold the balance of power in the Democratic politics of this town A laudable ambition in sooth. But if our memory serves us, Irving Hall had the same ambition last October, yet it quickly withered away in the blighting frosts of unrecognition. In other words this "hall was left out in the cold. The Irving Hall crowd must bestir themselves if they hope for better treatment next time.

Over and above the multitudinous voices of surprise and censure roused by the appointment of "Fatty Walsh, sound the clarion tones of Jerry Hartigan: "Fatty leads his deestrict. an' his deestrict's got 6,000 Dimmycratic votes. Fatty's got a big pull." That's the milk in the cocoanut. Gambler? Pshaw! He "leads his deestrict." Gin-mill keeper? Tut! tut! He's boss of 6,000 Democratic votes. Why shouldn't he be supported by Mayor Grace and all the lights of the party? No one can tell which one of them may need those 6,000 votes at the next

No attention is paid in New-Orleans to the new Sunday closing law, and no effort is made to enforce it. A law will not avail much unless shere is public sentiment back of it. Unfortunately this is not the case in the Crescent City. Sunday is the busiest day of the week there for the theatres, liquor shops and gambling houses. picture is beautiful to contemplate. It will ever and for many of the stores, while cocking mains

and other such amusements are publicly advertised for that day. Missionaries are apparen needed in that city. .

A good example is set by the Philadelphia mer. chant who has just given away a large part of his wealth in order, as he says, that he may see for himself the benefits derived from it. He thus makes sure that his gifts will be used according to his own plans, and more important still, that they will not be disputed by clamorous heirs. It too often happens that a man's good intentions are interred with his bones, and his philanthropic bequests are frittered away in litigation or on un profitable schemes. The best way is to do good in life rather than leave it to be done afterward

PERSONAL

The Queen of Rumania, already an eminent poet, has engaged to deliver a course of lectures on Modern Laterature next year at the Bucharest High School. The Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford will give

its one hundred and sixteenth reception to the Gov-ernor of Connecticut on Thursday of next week. The carriage built for the triumphal entry-which never took p'ace-of the Comte de Chambord into Paris is now the state carriage of the Queen of Greece. She paid \$5,000 for it.

President Dwight, of Yale, has sent a Hartford made toboggan as a Christmas gift to the Dean of

Poor progress is reported in the movement for a conument in Paris to Gustave Haubert, the apostle

Mr. John H. Littlefield, of this city, will lecture to-night on "Abraham Lincoln's Life." at Tremont Temple, Boston. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln.

The bedstead used by John Hunter for many years was broken up and made into a chair and given to Frank Buckland, and Mrs. Buckland has now given it to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, has bought two lots at Nantucket, and will build himself a summer home

A life size portrait of Lord Randolph Churchill is teing pa ated for the Constitution Club of London, to be placed beside one of Beaconsfield.

Dr. Alexander Winehell, of the University of Michigan, is stending the bolidays in the vicinity of Boston and receives much social attention. Coethe's house at Weimar, says "The Pall Mail

Gazette," is at last open to the public. It will be as great an attraction to English visitors as Abbotsiord nce was to Americans. In the five-and-fifty years that have elapsed since the death of the author of Faust." very little has been changed; and the furniture and arrangement of the principal apartments Goethe "Al'obrandini Room." still contains the copy of a large mural painting in the Palazzo Aldobrandini of a large murM painting in the Palazzo Aldobrandini at Home, from which it took its name. The house is furni-hed with great simplicity; but the rooms and corridors are rich in the pictures, medals, cameos and lewels which the poet collected. Upon the ground floor are two adjoining rooms looking out upon the garlen. One of these is Goethe's study; the other is his bed-room, containing little furniture beyond a bed and an arm chair bearing upon its back a laurel wreath. It was in this arm chair that Goethe died at noon of the 22d of March, 1832.

Chucago, Dec. 28 (Special).—Dwight L. Moody, the

CHICAGO. Dec. 28 (Special).—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, is expected in Chicago on Friday, and will probably remain three months, as he desires to superintend the establishment of the lay training school, for which \$250,000 has already been pledged.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Boston Budget": "A Boston minister, one who presides over a large and flourishing church at the South End, and 'lends a hand' in all good enterprises, who was to preach in Providence, spent the night before with a friend in a village some r distant, and walked to Providence Sunday morning. On the way, feeling hungry, he stopped at a house by the way-ide, rang the tell, and a kel the motherly looking woman who came to the door if he could have a glass of milk and a slice of bread. "Well," she answered, "I suppose you can; but it does seem as though a big, strong man like you might earn hinging by work, and not beg for it." He has been He has been very considerate of tramps ever since.

A distogue. Brown-Dear boy, I'm engaged,

White—so am 1.

Brown—My flances yours will outvie.

White—Excuse me, but that i deny,

No fairer did e'er you descry. No fairer did e'er you desery.

Brown-lier cyes are a beautiful blue.

White-And bers the same is autiful hite.

Brown-No fairer man ever did woo.

And to her i'll always be true.

White-Your words are a credit to you.

Brown-Mamie's her name.

White-Mine's Mame too.

Brown-Whot's that?
White-It is just as I say.
Brown-My boy I'm overcome with dismay I pray you my lears to allay, Don't tell me her last name is

-(Chicago Rambier

The paths of glory lead but to the Tombs.-F-tty

"Who," asks "The Memphis Appeal." "looked to the South for a butter supply? Yet we have now creameries to put the yield of milk to profit. We have good Southern agricultural journals. In them writers correspond with eagerness about grain, aliafa, the different grasses, bee culture and a host of similar matters. All these things show that light is breaking brough, and that the conviction is growing strong among the people that 'all cutton' is a supersition, a remnant of a past that has ceased to exist, an unthinking following in old ruts just because they are

Says the marriage license clerk of St. Louis: "I issue marriage licenses to people who have bee il orced almost daily. A moment ago I issued a icense to a couple who had just been divorced. They had got rid of their former partners and arranged t marry each other at the same time. I always ask applicants for licenses who her they have been married before, and elicit from them whether they are widows r widowers. 'I have been married and divorced,' is a response I receive about as often us any other. These people do not appear to consider a divorce any more discreditable than to be a widow or a w dower. It looks as if divorces were really fash-

Two society giris talking. Maude—Who is this Electoral Count?
Fannie (with interest)—What Count? I don't know. Who do you mean?
Maude—Neither do I; only I heard papa say something about Congress having put the Electoral Count paper.

in good shape.
Fannie-That's the first I'd heard of it. I wonder

it he's nice! I do so hope we will meet him in society this winter. It's dreadfully dull without the nobility.—(Wa-hington Cri. ic.

The Woman's Christan Temperance Union ha bought the best site in Sioux City, Iowa, for which they have paid \$20,000. They now intend to raise \$500,000, with which they will erect a building in memory of the late Rev. George C. Hacklock, who was murdered at the instigation of some saloon keepers. The builting will be the headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Men's Christian Association, and will contain a free library and reading-rooms. The Methodist Church is also aiding in this project, which will constless be accomplished. Sioux city will then perhaps cease to be "lowa's Sodom," as it is now

Successfully surprised,-Mrs. Younglove plans Successfully surprised,—Mrs. Foundative plants surprise for Mr. Y. and orders a new dress suit for h.m. In order that the surprise may be complete, she has the sut made by a strange tailor and fitted to one of his clerks, who is "just Mr. Younglove's figure." The surprise is complete.—(Chicago Rambler.

THE NEW ORACLE APPLAUDED. THE NEW ORACLE APPLAUDED.

From The Augusta (Jav. Chrondels (Dem.)

The South has had no more fervist and clever and useful advocate and detender than Mr. Grady, in late days. He is the man of the new time and a most powerful champion of the era of good feeling.

CLEVELAND STEPPING OFF THE PLATFORM. From The Perdand (Ore.) News.

Within the past few days the President has appointed three Territorial Covernors, and in each instance there was a flat violation of the plank of the National Democratic pixtform recommending that the Federal officers of the Territories be appointed from among actual residents.

AND DID IT HURT HIM 1
From The Detroil Tribune.
According to the Chicago newspapers, Carter Harrison has again fallen from grace. By the way, just how far did Carter fall 1

A PATHETIC PRAYER.

From The Buta (Ma.) Independent.

Our distinguished follow ettizen Captain Jarvis Patten has been deposed by the President, and Charles B. Morton has been appeainted and sworn in as Commissioner of the Bureau of Navigation.

Whatever may be taptain Patten's faults, and we suppose he like ait has some, he was particularly well fitted by experience and brains, profession and tastes to be at the head of this marine department. He was fer yours commander of kennebec ships, a ship owner, associated all his life with shipping people and later wrote the "Port Charges of the World." Colonel Morton is a good newspaper distanger and a rod hot Democratic politician.

Captain Patten was a Republican.

Inasmuch as the Bureau was octabilished largely by the influence and at the instigation of Bath shipping people for the purpose of banefiling the American merohant marine, it would have been more proper to have selected a saffor Democrat who lives within smelling distance of sait water than an up country journalist who probably

can't tell a marline spike from a mizzen mast or a cunner

can't tell a marine spike from a mizzen mast of a cubical from a claim.

May a kind Providence watch over American and especially over Kennebec shipping while he is learning. It does seem to The Independent that the very Old Nick himself is at work in Washington, with a special and peculiar though inexplicable grudge against what ought to be the Government's special protege and pride—our long suffering but sturdy American marine!

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Thomas and his orchestra gave a concert last night in Philadelphia, but the circumstance was not permitted to interfere with the season of the National Opera Company in Brooklyn. "Paust" was given with Mr. Hinrichs, a capable operatic conductor, at the lead-er's desk, and the musicians of the Metropolitan Opera House in the orchestra. To the latter, of course, the instrumental part of "Faust" was child's play and it is doubtful whether any considerable number in the audience knew of the substitution. The opera moved smoothly, though with a minimum of feeling, and was

Of the principals Miss Jach, by virtue of her role (Margaret, Marguerile, or Margarita according to the exigencies of the music) challenged the first attention. Her performance had a great deal of sincerity about is and enough musical beauty to merit praise. Her voice is admirably adapted to Gonnot's exquisite measures, and admirably adapted to Go-no-ra exquisite measures, and in appearance, too, she meets all reasonable require-ments. When she disappoints, as she frequently does in the course of the opera, it is because of her inclination to do too much rather than a want of ability to so enough. She overacts. She tries to lift the character out of the traditional rut, and because she has no poetically conceived ideal before her, she presents a herome who makes but a feeble appeal to the symme thies of an opera audience. Gound's heroine is at once one of the easiest and one of the most difficult of thies of an opera andlence. Gound's heroine is at once one of the easiest and one of the most difficult of current operative tasks. The creature of Barbier, Carre, and Goundal has become conventional and has been personated so admirably by thos, who stand in the frost rank of the world's lyric artists that it is exceedingly difficult for any notice either to satisfy expectation on the old line or to create new ones which will serve the same purpose. The only original conception of the character of recent years, which we can recall that set one to thicking while it maintained intact the character of the character of the character of the conception but simply exaggerated external demon-trations. Yet she same awecut and protably ber Margaret would have aprealed more strongly to one's sympathy if it had not been consorted with a Faust who was so exceedingly feeble as to discourace all attempts to deal with it critic by. For this Faust Mr. Charles Bassett, the "Carle Bassett" of one of Mr. Mayleson's seasons at the Academy) was responsible. Of Mr. Lanwy's Mephistopheles we spoke in appropriate words of praise in reviewing the firs performance of the company in Philadelphi, and need acid little now. It is theatrical to a degree in action and appearance, but that here in the book. Yet it is musically admirately. Mrs. Davis, as Siebel, was pleasing, and balled and chorus met all demands.

For to-math the opera is "Adda," in which Miss Van Zanten, Marlame Fursch-Madi, and Mr. Candidus will do the principal work.

A VIOLIN RECITAL

Mr. John F. Rhodes gave the first of two violin recitals last night in Steck Hall. Mr. Rhodes is well known as a painstaking artist, and his efforts last night were enjoyed by a good-sized and appreciative audience. But it is apparent to those who have listened to Mr. Rhodes from time to time that his performances tend to show him in the ight of a ciever master of the technicalities of his art,

the light of a clever master of the technicalities of his art, and as these are the days of technical cleverness, thorough mastery, in whatever line it may be, is demanded.

Mr. Rhodes is capable of more redinement; he is too apt to let his enthusiasm run away with his better judgment, and he attackt too vigorously. Last night he played numbers by vielin masters, such as Joachim, Sphor, Saraste, Pacanini and Wienlawski—eight in all and given from memory—a feat worthy of mention. He played an adagio from Sphor's Ninth concerto with unusual feeling, and two characteristic Spanish dances by Sarasate with more finish and grace than characterized his other numbers. A complete understanding was established between Mr. Rhodes and his accompanist, Mr. Adolf Glose, and, all things considered, a pleasant evening was spent.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Frederick Wards appeared last night at the Lee Academy of Music in Williamsburg, acting Richard III. Mr. Warde presents Cibber's version of Shakespeare's tragedy, but be has hin self adapted and arranged the last scene of the first act. Miss Annie Pixey will appear at this theatre next week.

Salisbury's Troubadours will come to the Star Theatre on February 7, when they will present for the first time in New-York a new farce entitled "The Humming Bird"

"The Romany Rye" will be brought back to the Windsor Theatre on January 3. This melodrama is presented with a strong cast of parts and on this occasion it will be embellished with new scenery, painted for it by Mr. P. H. Mohn, of the American Opera

Mr. Bronson Howard's new comedy, "Met By Chance," will be profused at the Lyceum Theatre on January 11. The manager of this theatre makes known the fact that seats for the earlier performances of this play can be secured by letter prior to the opening of the sale at the box office.

The Criterion Theatre in Brooklyn will be closed next week for alterations in the auditorium. manager, Mr. Bixby, intends to open it on January 8 as a first-class minstrel theatre.

of popular prices will be adopted.

SKATING AND ICE BOATING AT TUXEDO PARK. TUXEDO PARK, Dec. 28.-The holiday gayety here has een for the most part out of doors to-day. The clubhouse was well nigh deserted during the morning and sternoon by the guests, who had formed themselves into iolly little parties ranging in number from two and three ice-boats on the lake or a ride over the smooth roadways of the Park. There was skating and the new toboggan slide which was opened and illu minated for the first time was inspected by every one.

Many new and striking costumes will be worn by some of the ladies in their toboggan trips during the next few days. Two of those already here have costumes for the sport which were made at a cost of \$300 each

to make the descent and reach the end of the chute a mile away.

The Park was brilliantly lighted to-night and made a remarkably pretty sight. The new tee-boats on the lake are attracting much attention from all the visitors. The one belonging to Philip Phenix, of New-York, is the largest, and is named the Eski...o. It was made by Jacob Buckout, of Poughkeepsic. Mr. Phenix took out a party of friends on it to-day.

There was another informal dance at the club-house theatre to-night. To-morrow tobogganing is expected to furnish the chief amusement, though other sorts of out-door sport will not be neglected. The weather to-day has been perfect. The atmosphere is cold, clear and crisp, with the mercury registering about 20° nearly all day.

Among the latest arrivals at the club house are Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parlsh, Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parlsh, Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wanelburgh, Samuel Elder, Thomas Paton, Bradley Martin, J. M. Clark, W. W. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. E. D. Stantou, Theodore A. Haveneyer, James Brown Potter, Mrs. Henry G. Chapman, J. H. Dunham, H. C. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baring, W. D. Sloan, E. W. Bowditch and Duncar Cameron.

The concert hall of the Metropolitan Opera House held a large and fashionable audience last evening, which had come to witness the smateur dramatic performance to aid the Newboys' West Side Lodging House. Every seat in the room was taken when the curtain rose on the first piece. Among the amateur actors who appeared were Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Miss Alice Law-

were Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Miss Allee Lawrence, Miss Anita Lawrence, Miss Lucy Coffey,
Edward Fales Coward, Frederick R. Satterlee, fr., R.
Sykes and Valentine G. Hall, fr. The performance was
cleverly carried through, and the actors received generous applause, while several of them were made happy by
floral remembrances from friends. Over \$600 was realized for the charity.

The performance was given under the patronage of
a number of well-known ladies. Among those present
were Mrs. Valentine G. Hail, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W.
Satterlee, Mrs. E. C. toffey, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Dr.
and Mrs. S. de Welfe, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Heckscher,
the Misses Heckscher, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Evert J.
Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irving, jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Elflott Roorevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William
B. Dinsmore, Jr., Miss Helen Densmore, Mr. and
Mrs. William H. Catlin, the Messrs, wainwright, Mrs.
Charles H. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Luther
Kountze.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop gave the last of her Thursday afternoon receptions yesterday at her home, No. 881 Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt entertained a number of guests at dinner last evening at their home, No. 39 East Twenty-

Mr. John A. Vanderpoel gave a literary entertainment and reception last evening at his house, No. 244 Madison-ave. The Amateur Dramatic League entertained a large and

fashionable audience last evening with a perfor the Lexington Avenue Opera House. Mrs. Henry Steers will give a reception at her home, No. 10 East Thirty-eighth-st., from 4 till 7 p. m. to-day, for the purpose of introducing her daughter, Miss Ettle Steers.

CELEBRATION BY THE GOTHAM ART STUDENTS. The Gotham Art Students celebrated the seventh anniversary of their association last night at their rooms at No. 695 Broadway. Music and conversation formed part of the entertainment, and more than one hundred oil paintings and water colors which had been loaned bystuddos in all parts of the city for the occasion were hung on the waits of one of the class rooms. The collection consisted entirely of the works of Americans, and contained pictures by Walter chirlaw, William M. Chase, T. W. Dewing, Gilbert Gaul, Boulton Jones, and other New-York artists. The association's classes are being better attended than ever before, and sevenal new features have been added for the coming year. The principal change consists in throwing the classes open to female artists. No. 695 Broadway. Music and conversation formed part